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Sunshine's Card Photographs, taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, simply or by the dozen, at 50 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

It is a Notorious Fact notwithstanding the price of prime Soda Ash has gone up to twelve (12) cents per pound, Fleming, Bro. & Co., 84 Market street, is still selling it to Bakers at ten (10) cents per pound. Prime Potash at lowest rates. Remember the place, Fleming's Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Universalist Fair, by Hall, goes on steadily, improving as it goes, so the last of the feast bids fair to be the best.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!! the latest styles are now open for sale at No. 128 Market. The proprietor of this establishment has had much to do in selecting his stock, and doubtless is able to please his many patrons.

Wall Books. We have on hand for in all kinds of Farm Products, Refined Oils Merchandize generally, No. 97 First street.

Chelcrn. The question is settled beyond dispute that we are visited by that most to be feared epidemic cholera when we all to use every precaution in our power to stay its progress, and there can be no more effective preventive than the Scandinavian Remedies. Take them open with the Pills, and invigorate the system by the free use of the Stomach Bitters, or, if blood is ills, use the Purifier. No family should be without these remedies, as they are a perfect purifier and nothing is to be feared from disease or cholera.

Corns, Bunions, &c. Diseased Nails in tantamount and efficaciously without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall for a few days longer. Office as heretofore at No. 20 Fifth Avenue, hours 12 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Important. Mr. Fleming, 120 Wood street, is offering great bargains in Ladies' Furs. Persons wishing to buy will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity. In doing they will save from 25 to 30 per cent.

Dry Goods wholesale and retail. The Messrs. Barker & Co., Market street, propose a grand sale of dress and cloak goods for this week, and will offer an unusually large stock of very choice goods, and we advise our readers to improve the opportunity which it will present by buying cheap and selecting from a very large assortment. Great bargains will be offered.

House and Lot for Sale. The two story brick dwelling, No. 127 Robinson street, Allegheny, containing eight rooms, gas in every room, hot and cold water, bath room, and back room, 1116 feet; 20 foot paved alley in the rear. Inquire of John C. Porter, No. 112 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

[*Continued from Second page*]

temporary character which will soon disappear by the march of events, is now made to stand in the way of a just and fair basis of representation. So it is said that in the State of New York where there is a large preponderance of foreigners, the State of New York will lose, because foreigners not being voters will not be counted. Suppose it is, would not that be right? Foreigners are not citizens, but may become such. They pass through a pupilage and then are citizens and may be counted. Because they happen to have the most of them in New York, is that a reason why they should be included in the basis of representation? The States ought not to look upon this question as it affects their own particular interests for the time, but as a question of equality, of right, and of justice, in the Electoral College of the House of Representatives.

So of New England. It is said that New England will lose something because she has a great number of beautiful women, and consequently more than she has men. That is true; but I ask you, Mr. President, yourself a distinguished representative from New England, where the men are who represent these women? They are the best blood of your country who have gone westward, and there soon give tone to society, and come back here to represent themselves and the brothers and sisters and kindred they left behind. New England is at this moment not only represented by her two ve -enators, but by six or eight more, who are sons of New England, who moved to the West, and carried with them their religion, their principles, and, in some cases, their wives, for, where they did not, we provided wives for them. They came back here as Senators, and now stand here to vote New England ideas and New England principles. Suppose New England should lose a member or two because the young men have gone West, are her women and children unrepresented? No, sir; they are represented by men from every State in the Union.

I say, therefore, that this rule, proposed first I believe by Professor Lieber, is in my judgment the fairest basis of representation. That a change of the basis is demanded there can be no doubt. This is my opinion in the best proposition, but I do not profess to be among the impracticables, and if I cannot get what I want I am willing to take that proposition which was reported from the committee of fifteen, which does at least take away that unfair feature by which the South would gain representation by the rebellion.

Sir, perhaps I ought not to say anything further in regard to a proposition made by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Henderson, so eloquently and ably defended and maintained in a long and elaborate oration by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, but the heart of the

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited from all the friendly and well informed parties in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Communications containing items of the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable of intelligence in regard to the same, and to manufacturing interests generally, will be acceptable and valuable. Inventions and improvements of every description, including those of agricultural character, are described, are solicited. No communications should be brief and strictly reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible. Sixteen department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of the Commercial. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Publisher.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

We make no apology for devoting the space we do to-day in order to lay before our readers the whole of Senator SHERMAN'S great speech. The meagre synopsis sent forward by telegraph gave no adequate conception of its scope and strength. In hastening to lay it before the public we run no risk when we say that it is destined to exert an influence for good as extensive as it will be thorough. Long as it is, it will be eagerly read to the end.

A PRACTICAL POINT.

New Jersey was heard in the House of Representatives on Monday, through Mr. ROGERS, who declared that New Jersey is in the same position as South Carolina. Coming from and speaking for that State he ought to know; but whether he knows or not, he certainly said what a great many people during the war and since believed to be true. When the force of his remark was appreciated, he hastened to repair his folly by placing Pennsylvania in the same category; but as he spoke without authority we beg to be excused, that not being the company we have associated with for some time.

That New Jersey is in the same position as South Carolina, if not a much worse one, is the effort aimed at by the speech of Mr. ROGERS. It sounds like the fiery declamation of one of the chivalry who has forgotten that the rebellion has been subdued. He was discussing the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to secure to the citizens of each State the privileges of citizens of all the States, and in the course of his remarks made a fierce onslaught upon the Reconstruction Committee. The theme expanded as he progressed, and becoming exceedingly animated he launched out thus in reference to the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Committee, and which he termed the "embodiment of tyranny":

"And what were they all designed for? They were designed for the purpose of keeping eleven States out of the Union; for the purpose of blotting out eleven of the glorious stars from the banner of the country. He referred the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting a State from paying its own debt. There was as much right in passing New Jersey paying hers. To the Constitutional Amendments declaring that no State shall retain or pass laws making any distinction between people on account of race or color, and Constitutional Amendment stripping the people of the southern States of millions of dollars worth of property, invested under the Constitution of the United States, he hoped that no Southern State would ever subscribe. *Before*, he said, *I would see the liberty of this people trampled down by fanaticism, I am willing, with the people of the country, to take the sword and cannon* to defend those liberties against any body of men who intend to destroy the unity of this great nation.

* * * * * * *

"Mr. Kelly inquired what debt the States were prevented from paying.

"Mr. Rogers—*It is proposed to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt. Such a measure is the very emblem and quintessence of despotism and tyranny.*"

New Jersey, as a State, has redeemed herself from the taint of sympathy with treason, and we are glad to know that her people have established her loyalty; but the presence of such a man as ROGERS in Congress cannot be spoken of by way of commendation. If any man in the South were to utter such sentiments, the fact would be skillfully handled by some men in the North to prove the utter rottenness of the South; and yet such men will placidly listen to the rampant treason of ROGERS and deem him worthy to occupy his position, while they stubbornly refuse to admit such men as MAYNARD and STOKES, who would have wrested the nose of the man who uttered such vile sentiments. It is a shame that Congress by its action or rather non-action has practically declared that a man like Col. STOKES, for instance, who served nobly in the army throughout the war, is not as loyal and worthy as the blatant traitor from New Jersey.

It is high time that something was being done by Congress to establish consistency in its action, and to pacify the troubles which surround it. Representatives from Southern States, as loyal as any from the North, have presented themselves before Congress, and been repelled. Representatives from the North, as disloyal as any from the South, have presented themselves and been admitted. If a truly loyal man comes from the South let him be admitted, and secure his aid in stimulating loyalty everywhere. If a disloyal man from the North offers his credentials, close the door upon him; or, if upon admit him, open the door to as many loyal Southern men as possible in order to strengthen the Union elements in subduing the last vestige of rebellion. Loyal Southern men, if they can do no good, will do no harm; disloyal Northern men, if they can do no harm, will, very likely, do no good. We do not see how any man in Congress who has a sincere desire to see the question settled can hesitate as to how he should act in this matter.

THE IMMEDIATE QUESTION.

The growing, not to say settled conviction, in and out of Congress, is that the loyal members from the State of Tennessee ought to be admitted at once; that the refusal to admit them, without some better reason than has yet been given, will serve only to aggravate disagreements which the ily chosen policyhas been instrumental in producing. It seems to be quite probable that they will be admitted at an early day. That the act will accord strictly with justice and sound policy, cannot be questioned. On this point, the following, which we quote from the Philadelphia *Gazette*, seems to us to express the fair average of popular sentiment among reflecting men:

"The readmission of Tennessee would at this time be just such a demonstration of active sympathy as would render the Southhopeful, without in any way impairing the position assumed by the loyal men of the North. We gave t our hearty indorsement when we were under the impression that it would be reported by the Reconstruction Committee, before the recent demonstration of fraternity was created, or appeal all that we then said uninfluenced by aught that has since occurred. Whatever attitude Congress means to take with regard to the restoration of the rebel States may be better taken up in the case of Tennessee than any other of the eleven, because here is a State entirely in the hands of the unconditional Union party, with a Governor and Legislature ready to accede to any reasonable condition that may be demanded by the national Government. If the national Government has no stipulations to make toward Tennessee, there is still less reason for refusing her readmission. If the Reconstruction Committee would but take the matter in hand practically we are sanguine that good would be result.

"Notwithstanding the fact that she has been in rebellion, and is therefore rightfully classed as a "rebel State," Tennessee is this day more loyal than Kentucky. Her government is administered by men of true and tried fidelity to the Union. Loyalty is the test of citizenship in the State. Her Legislature voluntarily ratified the anti-slavery amendment and abolished slavery, which Kentucky has never done. Her Congressional delegation, if admitted, would be in both Houses decidedly superior in tone to that of Kentucky. Yet the latter is in Congress merely because the State never formally seceded, while the former is kept out because the State did rebel, though the error has been most grievously repented amid a deluge of blood and a whirlwind of ashes. The distinction in these two cases seems to us purely artificial. Kentucky contributed very largely to the rebel cause. One of her Senators was the rebel Secretary of War for a time, and the National Government had the greatest possible trouble to prevent her being dragged into secession. We do not mean to impeach the loyalty of the true Union men of that State, who stood by us through the fierce contest, but we do say that their state now occupies no better position as regards devotion to Nationality, Union and Freedom than Tennessee. We deem it as unjust as it is unwise to keep Tennessee out while Kentucky is in, and we see no risk whatever in the speedy readmission of the State, for we are quite sure that when in, her Congressional delegation will furnish as earnest and staunch Union votes on all public questions of vital concern as any other border State. We trust, therefore, that the Reconstruction Committee will reconsider its action, and report in favor of the readmission of Tennessee."

Lieutenant General Grant visited the Produce Exchange in New York on Saturday, and was received with great enthusiasm. During the visit, an excited foreigner eagerly seized the Lieutenant General by the coat and asked, "Do you know if General Grant is here?" The General turned with a smile, and the excited one had his curiosity gratified.

Representation of Southern States.

SPEECH
OF
Hon. John Sherman,
OF OHIO,

In the Senate of the United States, February 20, 1866,

On the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the representation of certain States.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, the immediate question before the Senate is upon the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 21st instant, declaring that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection until Congress shall have declared such State to be entitled to such representation. This question, together with the reasons stated in the resolution for its passage, the circumstances under which it is proposed in Congress, and the many pending propositions of a kindred character now on our table, induce me to follow the example so often set in the Senate, and to discuss all these kindred propositions now while I have the floor. I shall do so as clearly and as briefly as possible, in the order in which they will probably present themselves for our vote. And first as to this resolution.

If the meaning of the resolution is that as a matter of convenience in the discharge of our duties the Senators and Representatives ought to act in concert with each other in legislating upon and in discussing all questions affecting the right of States to representation, surely it is a reasonable proposition. We have already acted on the concurrent resolution of the session by creating a joint committee as an organ of both bodies to report such measures as may be necessary to enable the Senator separately their decisions. We have often before recognized the propriety of acting in concert with the other House on questions of great importance, when the concurrence of both Houses is needed, and when a free conference will probably lead to a speedy and just agreement. Therefore, if this is the purpose of this resolution, it is a wise, simple and plain one, and obviously defensible.

But, Mr. President, this resolution goes further. It asserts, and it was intended to assert, that with Congress, and with Congress alone, rests the duty of defining when a State once declared to be in insurrection shall be admitted to representation in this and the other House of Congress. This is a proposition of constitutional law; and on this point I am glad to say that there has been no difference of opinion among us until this session of Congress. This question has been three times decided in the Senate. It has been decided by the unanimous report of our Judiciary Committee. It has not been controverted in this body until within a very few days, during the present session of Congress. At the last session a unanimous report was made from the Judiciary committee, composed of some of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, in which this doctrine is, in my judgment, more clearly and distinctly expressed than in the resolution now before us. I assume, then, that any one who gave his deliberate judgment to that proposition, as Senator Dixon, a Republican Senator from Maine read a portion of this report on Friday, but it will bear repetition, and I will now read it:

"The persons in possession of the local authorities in Louisiana having rebelled against the authority of the United States, and having been overpowered and declared to be in a state of insurrection in pursuance of a law passed by the Congress of the United States, a committee deem it improper for this body to admit to seats Senators from Louisiana. *Till by some joint action of both Houses there shall be a recognition of the existing State Government* acting in harmony with the Government of the United States, it is without the authority."

I say this is law, how can any Senator vote against the pending proposition unless it is for reasons not involving the merits of that proposition? But this is not the only case, for I find that this very question was made, and by a vote of the Senate was definitely decided, and it was made so distinctly that no Senator could have voted for the proposition I am now about to state without understanding its full purport and effect.

It will be remembered that a bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, guaranteeing to the seceded States a republican form of government, commonly known as the Wade and Davis bill. It was antagonized here by various propositions, and among the rest by a proposition offered by the honorable Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Browning.] That bill contained many sections intended to provide a complete machinery by which States, in which the rebellion was suppressed within their limits, to be restored to their old places in the Union. The proposition offered by Mr. Browning, as a substitute for the bill, I will now read; and I invite the attention of Senators to the distinct assertion of the very doctrine that is proclaimed in this resolution:

"That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared guilty of a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and terror of the laws, and the collection of taxes, and the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, they shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing or being Senator or Representative in Congress, until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and the inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States."

Then mark these words—

"*nor until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, or by a concurrent vote of Congress, hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same.*"

This proposition was introduced in antagonism to the proposition then before the Senate, as a substitute for it, go over the whole ground, and I am told was framed by our fellow Senator, now dead, Judge Collamer. After debate it was adopted as a substitute for the bill by a vote of 25 yeas to 16 nays. Among the yeas were every Democratic member of this Senate and some of the Republicans, including many Union Senators, friends of the original bill, including many classed as radicals. I give the vote in full:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Powell, Saulsbury, Trumbull, and Van Winkle—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Hale, Harlan, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—16.

It may be said that these gentlemen voted for this proposition in order to defeat it, and then vote the honorable Senator from Illinois, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, [Mr. Trumbull,] called attention to the importance of the question and said he wanted a definite vote upon the proposition. He said that it stated its importance, the effect of the principle involved, and he asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as amended, in order, as he said, to ascertain the judgment of the Senate upon the principle which was in it. Upon it then contained nothing but what I have read to you, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Powell, and Saulsbury—4."

So that by the deliberate vote, after debate after the intention of the Senate had been called to the importance of the proposition by the judicial organ of this body, at a time when there was no controversy or misunderstanding upon this proposition, the doctrine we are discussing was asserted by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate. It seems to me that the vote is a declaration of the opinion of the Senate before us, made when it was not influenced by party feeling or party excitement, as to the power to decide the correctness of the pending resolution, not as a matter of policy, but as a matter of right. It cannot to be resisted by any one who thus committed the Senate to that proposition against a measure which would be necessary to enable us to reconstruct the seceding States.

But, Mr. President, I need not depend upon this vote to show that my opinion and the authorities, because I think, if you test this proposition by which the Government originated, the universal principle of law there can appear no doubt that Congress has the sole and exclusive power over this subject. The Constitution of the United States gives to the President of the United States no legislative power except that which he exercises in connection with the two Houses. The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress not only the power to raise and support armies, to appropriate money, to declare war, and to provide and maintain a navy, but—

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

And among the regulatory powers conferred upon Congress is that important one—

"To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Therefore, where a power is conferred upon the President, and the legislative power is necessary or proper in order to carry that power into effect, Congress alone possesses the power to arm the Executive with the necessary authority to execute the law. Congress alone vests all the residuary powers; and therefore it is that the power of Congress follows our flag wherever it floats. The gentleman who commands the world—the South America, to Italy, to China; it may go into any foreign country. It may go into the Southern States subduing a rebellion, and wherever it goes, the legislative power of the Government of the United States, and governs the Army, and the President has nothing to do but to execute the will of Congress and the Constitution of the United States.

"It seems, therefore, testing it by reason, that this power must exist in Congress. The doctrine is very strongly stated by Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, in very much the language I have used; and he says, in speaking of the powers of Congress, that the jurisdiction and power of the Government is limited to the United States follow our army into a foreign country, and Congress may make rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States in a foreign country as well as in our own. This is a duty of Congress, and the President to execute them. It is true that, in the absence of rules and regulations established by Congress, the President may make such regulations as are absolutely necessary for the government of the army and navy, which he is only a part of his duty to execute the general laws. If Congress chooses to step in and prescribe the mode in which a military law is to be given and shall be exercised, he is bound by his oath to observe such rules and regulations. Therefore, that as Congress has declared eleven States to be in a state of insurrection, as it is necessary now in some sense of the word, for the United States may be restored to their old place in the Union, Congress has the undoubted legislative power to prescribe how the conditions, and what tests by which their loyalty and obedience to the law may be adjudged.

But, Mr. President—and I say it with great deference to the committee who reported it—I do not believe the bare assertion of this power is the best way to proceed. As stated in the resolution itself. The object of this resolution is stated to be to call the attention upon a question which seems likely to distract the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in a state of insurrection. If this resolution could be adopted by the unanimous vote of the President, for the reason I have already stated; but it is clear that the first duty of Congress, under these circumstances, is to provide a mode and manner by which the condition of the States may be tested, and they may come back, one by one, each upon its own merits, upon complying with such conditions as the public safety demands.

I propose now to recall, very briefly, the steps adopted by President Johnson in his plan of reconstruction. I do this for the purpose of presenting to the Senate, in a condensed view, the precise plan of reconstruction adopted by him, so that we may see in a single glance the power the President condition of these eleven States. When Mr. Johnson came into power he found the rebellion substantially subdued. What did he do? His first act was to retain in his confidence and in his counsels certain members of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, and so far as we know every measure adopted by Andrew Johnson has had the approval and sanction of that Cabinet. If there is any doubt upon any measure it is upon the recent veto message; but up to and including that message, so far as we know—and in matters of this kind we cannot rely on street rumors—Andrew Johnson's plan has received the approval of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. He has executed every law passed by Congress upon every subject whatever, and more especially has he executed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. He placed at the head of that bureau General Howard, one of the ablest men to be found in the United States, to conduct the delicate affairs of that bureau, and General Howard has never asked him or any single act of authority, any single power that was not fairly granted by President Johnson. The Freedmen's Bureau is also under the control of Edwin M. Stanton. Every act passed by Congress in any way bearing on this rebellion, the President has fairly and promptly executed. If there is any that he has failed to execute I should thank any Senator to point it out to me, and I will now recall it. Not only that but he has adopted the policy of President Lincoln *de facto* veto, as I shall show hereafter in examining his proclamations, and he extended and made more severe, as you may say, the policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln. Not only that, but in carrying out his plans of reconstruction, he adopted all the main features of the only bill passed by Congress—the Wade and Davis bill. I have the bill before me, but I have not time to go into its details. My colleague, who remembers the features of that bill, will know that the general plan adopted by President Johnson is the only one that was ever adopted by Congress. Let us look into President Johnson's plan a little more and see what it was.

The first step was the appointment of provisional governors for the States of North Carolina, in the proclamation, dated Executive Chamber, May 9, 1865, he provided:

"First. That all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been established within the limits of any one and some of Virginia against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, late Secretary William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void."

With a single stroke he swept away the whole superstructure of the rebellion. Then he provides for the execution of all the powers of the national Government within the rebel territory, extending there our tax laws. Perhaps President Johnson ought to have thought a little about these proclamations when he disputed the power of Congress to tax the people of the Southern States. Then he proceeds to extend over those States the tax laws of the United States, and appoint assessors and collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs in the various ports. Then he provides:

"Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic tranquility, a provisional governor in each of the States of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of the laws within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be authorized by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and establishment of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State."

That was the first general outline of his plan of reconstruction. The next was the amnesty proclamation, issued on the 29th of May following. While he reserved the right to except certain classes, he extended pardon and amnesty to the rebels in as broad a manner as the power of the President to grant pardon and amnesty to the rebels is as broad as the insurrection itself. We conferred upon that power of the United States by the constitutional power of amnesty, and he has exercised that power only to a very moderate degree.

But in the general principle he has been made to his policy is that he did not extend his invitation to all the people of the United States, including the colored as well as the white people. If I were now required to state the leading objection I have to the policy of the President in this particular, I should use the language of an eminent statesman, and say that it was a step backward from the true principle of the field, with no law of Congress to impede him, he took upon himself the power to prescribe, and to impose conditions on it, he ought to have addressed his proclamation to every loyal man above the age of twenty-one years, and not to have left out that speech from the pages of history. In the impossible to convey to future generations the impression that the President of the United States in invoking the wild passions of a mob around him, in the hurry of the last moments of his life, uttered on that day. Whether he be President or priest, I care not; I must express my disapprobation of the policy which excludes from some passage of that speech. The honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Browning] in his antagonism to the bill which he arraigns Congress for organizing a central despotism. No charge could be more unfounded. We, in attempting to restore the constitutional power of Congress, have been denounced by Mr. Davis in the Thirty-Eighth Congress as the worst enemies that surround the liberties that surround this country. Among the first acts performed by him after taking his seat was the introduction of the bill from which he did not gracefully run away in the Senate, in the House of Representatives. It was debated in the House of Representatives, December, 1862. It was debated in the House of Representatives and passed by a very decided vote, and it was sent to the Senate. We, in our departure, have already in part stated. It was reported to the Senate favorably; but in place of it was substituted the proposition to have the rebellion was put down by the statute book by which the rebellion was suppressed, and by which have been guided in their effort to come back into the Union, [which I have sincerely hope, will be effected, if not through the conditions had been made.]

In the absence of law, I ask you whether President Lincoln and his Cabinet were not justified in substantially right when they adopted a plan of their own and endeavored to carry it into execution? Having the power to execute the laws, the terms and conditions that were imposed by them upon the people of the States, and the action of the President of Mr. Lincoln. Why, sir, at the very time that Andrew Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency he was in favor of the military governor, executing the very plan that he subsequently executed himself. Except in the manner in which he was elected Vice President of the United States when he was in the practical execution of that plan, he has followed substantially the policy of the President, and fairly weigh the wisdom of his policy, we must determine the legal *status* of the seceding States.

What was the condition of these States? I shall not waste much time upon this point, because mere theoretical ideas never appear to me to have much force when we are legislating on practical matters. The President considered, or to be States in insurrection, but States still. The very resolution we have before us repeats three times that fact. Now, for my own part I have referred to as States not entitled to representation. They are stated to be,

"The eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection."

And again:

"No Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from *any of said States* until Congress shall have declared *such State* entitled to such representation."

I could show very many acts of Congress in which they are referred to as States, but States in insurrection. And there is no difference between Congress and the President as to the present condition of these States. The executive branch of the government in all its departments now treats them as States in insurrection or in insurrection. Tennessee is the only one of these States which is in any condition to call the President to be out of insurrection. He is now exercising power in all these States as States in insurrection; and in this view, as I have stated, Congress concurs.

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With a single stroke he swept away the whole superstructure of the rebellion. Then he provides for the execution of all the powers of the national Government within the rebel territory, extending there our tax laws. Perhaps President Johnson ought to have thought a little about these proclamations when he disputed the power of Congress to tax the people of the Southern States. Then he proceeds to extend over those States the tax laws of the United States, and appoint assessors and collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs in the various ports. Then he provides:

"Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic tranquility, a provisional governor in each of the States of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of the laws within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be authorized by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and establishment of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State."

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But in the general principle he has been made to his policy is that he did not extend his invitation to all the people of the United States, including the colored as well as the white people. If I were now required to state the leading objection I have to the policy of the President in this particular, I should use the language of an eminent statesman, and say that it was a step backward from the true principle of the field, with no law of Congress to impede him, he took upon himself the power to prescribe, and to impose conditions on it, he ought to have addressed his proclamation to every loyal man above the age of twenty-one years, and not to have left out that speech from the pages of history. In the impossible to convey to future generations the impression that the President of the United States in invoking the wild passions of a mob around him, in the hurry of the last moments of his life, uttered on that day. Whether he be President or priest, I care not; I must express my disapprobation of the policy which excludes from some passage of that speech. The honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Browning] in his antagonism to the bill which he arraigns Congress for organizing a central despotism. No charge could be more unfounded. We, in attempting to restore the constitutional power of Congress, have been denounced by Mr. Davis in the Thirty-Eighth Congress as the worst enemies that surround the liberties that surround this country. Among the first acts performed by him after taking his seat was the introduction of the bill from which he did not gracefully run away in the Senate, in the House of Representatives. It was debated in the House of Representatives, December, 1862. It was debated in the House of Representatives and passed by a very decided vote, and it was sent to the Senate. We, in our departure, have already in part stated. It was reported to the Senate favorably; but in place of it was substituted the proposition to have the rebellion was put down by the statute book by which the rebellion was suppressed, and by which have been guided in their effort to come back into the Union, [which I have sincerely hope, will be effected, if not through the conditions had been made.]

In the absence of law, I ask you whether Presidents Lincoln and his Cabinet were not justified in substantially right when they adopted a plan of their own and endeavored to carry it into execution? Having the power to execute the laws, the terms and conditions that were imposed by them upon the people of the States, and the action of the President of Mr. Lincoln. Why, sir, at the very time that Andrew Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency he was in favor of the military governor, executing the very plan that he subsequently executed himself. Except in the manner in which he was elected Vice President of the United States when he was in the practical execution of that plan, he has followed substantially the policy of the President, and fairly weigh the wisdom of his policy, we must determine the legal *status* of the seceding States.

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EXPERIENCE.

...xperience, divine instructress of the soul,
...ing pencil dost come around the unwilling wrist,
...e while thy finger points, thine hours unroll
...thy changing scenes that wreak, through sorrow's mist.

...e ruled, enforced to judgment, bear; the past
...o do hours, and thou hast verse of sound
...st o'er its vacant phrase such sweetness cast,
...he wise oh bless whose, but hand is found.

...otion, love and hope are dashed by thee,
...he anger children by a cold, stern rose,
...er well-planned paradise of lawn and tree
...owed up with all its knots or blossom chose.

...d thou the soul in earth's restless chase
...o higher throne or nobler thought ascends;
...ayest or leave, and oh the topmost place
...oly or sorrow neither falls nor bends.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

...legulations have been issued by the Russian
...overnment for the introduction of a new sys-
...m of public instruction in the Kingdom of
...land. The language used in the different
...ools as a medium of instruction will be that
...the majority of the inhabitants of the dis-
...ct, whether Poland, Russian, German or
...Lithuanian. Spiritual instruction will be lim-
...ited by the secular clergy of the different
...eligious persuasions, and the Polish language,
...well as the history of Poland, together with
...the Russian language and history, will be
...ught in all the schools of the kingdom,
...ade education is to be taken out of the
...nds of the clergy, and normal schools will be
...stablished, with teachers of both sexes. To
...ive the strict observance of these regula-
...ns, a board of directors has been instituted,
...hich will superintend the establishments, and
...o order is promulgated, and that effectual
...ep is made to secure the progress of the pu-

...all the "smart" instances of Yankee in-
...nuity, perhaps the smartest is the trick play-
...pon the authorities of New Brunswick after
...r recent offer of three dollars for the anout
...very bear killed within the colony. A large
...mber of snouts were recently brought in,
...fly by Indians, but in course of time it was
...overed that most of the trophies were imi-
...ons only, cunningly manufactured of Indian
...ber and gutta percha, by clever manipula-
...in the States or Maine, who sold them to the
...ians at half a dollar each.

...the Capitol at Washington are ten and a
...acres of halls, galleries, rotundas, libraries,
...-rooms and corridors. The man who walks
...ugh each one from end to end, will have
...ered some miles.

...e Spanish navy at present consists of 128
...eels, carrying 1,274 guns. Of this number,
...are ships of the line, nineteen are screw
...ates, nine are corvettes, eighteen are screw
...oats, and twenty-six are paddle-wheel
...mers. The remaining fifty-four vessels are
...s, schooners, brigantines, and steam and
...g transports. The really effective forces of
...Spanish navy, in case of war, is about sixty
...els and eight hundred guns. These sixty
...ive vessels are mostly new, having been
...within the past ten or fifteen years. Dur-
...ng the number are six iron clads, the roy-
...y of Spain is under the immediate direc-
...of Don Francisco Amero, and Fernandez
...ez-anda, who hold the rank of Captain
...al, and who has for his assistants nine
...tenant Generals.

...e New York city Commissioners of Charity
...rt that the total amount of their expendi-
...s in 1865 was $942,263 42.

...m the carriers' returns of the New York
...office it appears that the number of letters
...ew spapers delivered daily in this city is
...asing largely. The deliveries by the car-
...in 1864 were about 12,000,000, in 1865 about
...,000, this year they will probably be about
...,000 These, of course, do not include the
...hole number of letters and papers received,
...re merely those delivered by carriers. The
...number of letters received at the post of-
...e delivery during the week ending Decem-
...r 1, 1865, was 1,326,262, or at the rate of 75,000,-
...0 annum. Twenty-one years ago the total
...ber of packages of mail matter passing
...gh the New York post office did not exceed
...00 per year. The receipts from postage on
...e city letters, now exceed the whole
...nt paid carriers and collectors for their
...ces by about $1,200 per annum.

...January interest on the Seven-thirty Tun-
...bonds, amounting to about $700,000, has
...paid.

...a report from Mr. Turner, City Auditor, it
...rs that the expenditures of the City of
...n for laying out and widening streets from
...1, 1822, to April 30, 1865, was $4,402,416 30.
...re is a list of news by the last steamer
...t creates quite considerable interest among
...opalians and other church people. It is no
...ger less than the formal refusal of the
...bishop of Canterbury to comply with the
...ands that are pouring in upon him, from
...angelical wing of the Established Church,
...oke Government authority for the sup-
...sion of what are called the Romanizing, or
...ritualistic tendencies of the Oxford party.
...churchmen here declare that the Primate
...de a fatal mistake, as time will show, but
...her side are proportionately happy.

...a large part of the hops now used in this
...try are of a foreign growth, it may interest
...rs to know that four hundred and fifty
...of Belgian hops, not in good condition,
...old in New York on Tuesday at from 52 to
...nts per pound. This price, however, was
...ered very high, even in the present state
...market.

...amount of Government funds now on
...t in the various National Banks is $24,-
...for which the Treasury holds as security,
...ds of thirty-four millions in U. S. Bonds.

...proposition looking to an equalization of
...unties is thought to be abandoned. Mr.
...loch is known to disapprove of the mea-
...nd there is no chance whatever for its
...through either House.

...eriments in Cheshire, England, would
...o show that the rinderpest is curable by
...ater.

PERSONAL.

Presse, of Paris, says the American art-
...nie Van Zandt, who has been singing
...nusual success at the Royal Opera House
...enhagen, appeared eleven nights to
...d houses: "It is from America that Miss
...es us, so soon called to shine with ra-
...ce at on the operatic stage of Europe.
...oiselle Vanzini is a young and pretty
...possessing a sympathetic and passion-
...an, vocalizing with an astonishing facili-
...legato staccato singing she takes the
...notes in the vocal scale with perfect

...the marriage, in Paris, of the Princess
...with the Duke de Mouchy, more than
...usand carriages were, at one time,
...up in the court of the Tuileries. The
...e belonging to the Princess Metternich
...most beautiful of them all, and is thus
...ed by a correspondent: "This state
...of Vienna build—high on its springs,
...t yellow, both within and without—was
...ed ultimately to show off the violet and
...toilet of the princess. The hammer-
...stout blue velvet, trimmed with silver
...inge, and adorned with the Metter-
...ms, wrought in solid silver—the two tall
...s with their gold-headed canes and
...ellow liveries, the tri-cornes and Mech-
...jabots and ruffles—all produced a simil-
...rout of delight from the gaping crowd."

...Robert Cecil, a member of the British
...ent, made merry, in a recent speech,
...experience in the United States. On
...Cunard steamer he says, the passengers
...material for a curious study: "You find
...self a Vice President of the United
...on one side, and perhaps a detective in
...of a Muller on the other, while opposite
...the French Minister going out, and Mr.
...on the other.
...the customary slurs at American man-
...ord Robert gave his hearers the remarka-
...of information that "the Federal Gen-
...rman, who might almost have dictated
...cy of the republic, returned to the drudg-
...lawyer's office in a small country town
...such as this reminded one of the old
...who saved the State one day and wield-
...w the next." This will be news to Gen.
...n.

...uel Comly, Esq., one of Philadelphia's
...erchants, but for the past few years en-
...business in New York, died last Sun-
...Brooklyn, N. Y. His name will tell its
...to many of our readers. He was for
...ars President of the Southwark Bank,
...been one of the founders of the Philadel-
...change. Previous to the war of 1812 he
...ired a large fortune. The unexpected
...812 compelled him to remain in Eng-
...either he had gone for goods, until the
...tion of hostilities. On his return he
...ed the firm of Comly & Tevis, but was
...ds ruined by establishing a branch
...New Orleans. He nobly surrendered
...rty to his creditors, and succeeded in
...g a large additional amount of his in-
...es.

...fashionable and artistic people of Paris
...using the extravagances of a certain
...de Paiva. In her elegant house is a
...airease, each step composed of a solid
...malachite, and valued in itself at $100,-

...ambassadors from Morocco, amongst
...its of curiosity in Paris, lately went to
...al telegraphic office. A message was
...ted for them to one of their country-
...Marseilles, and to their astonishment
...eived very shortly afterwards a reply
...o, transmitted with the apparatus of
...precisely as their correspondent had
...it, at a distance of two hundred leagues.

...mperor of Mexico has ordered a mag-
...garden to be constructed near his
...he cost of which will be $24,000. In this
...look like leaving, suggests an English
...ge."

BALTIMORE AND BALTIMORE

...er, Oil and Mining Co.,

...TING OF SIXTY ORIGINAL SHARES.

...ALUE.....$1,000 EACH.

OFFICERS:

...t.....CHARLES SEIBERT.
...sident.....FREDRICK EVERT.
...er.....C. HOEVELER.
...y.....G. C. DICKEN.

DIRECTORS:

Seibert,	C. Hoeveler,	
...k Evert,	John Bleicher,	
...ecker,	P. F. Dugale,	
...Mauel,	J. C. Dicken.	
...oth.		

...mpany has been organized under a charter
...State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of
...ring and selling Lumber, Mining and dis-
...Coal, boring for and producing Oil, &c.,
...property, which they own in fee, consisting
...Acres of Land, adjoining the town of Rawles-
...he Baltimore and Ohio R.R., in Preston co.,
...nia, the land extending upon and along the
...for five miles, and being well timbered,
...see for ten years of 62 acres of land on the
...nia River in Westmoreland county, Pa. The
...property has been carefully examined and
...e perfect. It is known to be rich in minerals,
...ed with the best of timber. The original
...re nearly all been taken.
...s of the Company are now open at the of-
...HOEVELER, Esq., German Insurance
...Liberty street, where a prospectus, giving
...ulars, may be seen. jan2-wswf

...Q LBS. NEW S. C. HAMS;

...0 000 lbs new Shoulders;
...0 000 lbs new Sides;
...0 000 lbs new plain Hams;
...100 new Sugar cured Hams;
...50 new Western new Lard;
...100 sacks new Cornmeal;
...0 000 lbs Peaches, quarters;
...0 000 lbs Peaches, halves;
...200 dozen 3 lb canned Peaches;
...2 000 lbs peeled Pinebow;
...5 000 lbs Dried Apples;
...ry's, Ryders Paradise Candies of all sizes;
...100 box prime Cheese;
...Fresh Roll Butter, Eggs, &c.,
...d for sale at

COOK, BROS. & CO.'S,
12 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Benefit of
MISS JULIA DALY,
Who will appear in five characters.
MR. SAM RYAN
In RAFFERTY'S ADVENTURES.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 2d, the thrilling three act drama of
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE; OR, A BOAT HOUSE ON THE LAKE.
To conclude with RAFFERTY'S ADVENTURES.
Matinee on Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which will be presented the moral drama of WORKMEN OF THE WORLD. Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
Cushlock and daughter will appear on Monday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Lessee and Manager.....Tobey Newell.
Stage Director.....J. Dougherty.

THIS EVENING,
JENNIE ENGLE,
W. B. CAVANAGH,
DICK SANDS.

BUILDING FUND
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Universalist Church,
AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,
Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-13t

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of JAMES MARSHALL & CO. was this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Marshall having purchased the interest of Robert D. Clark. The old business will be settled by James Marshall. JAMES MARSHALL,
ROBERT D. CLARK.
Pittsburgh, February 24, 1866.

The undersigned having associated with him in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS my son, JAMES MARSHALL JR. the business will be continued in all its branches as heretofore, under the name of JAMES MARSHALL & CO. JAMES MARSHALL.
fe27-3m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of MEEK & ARMSTRONG, Doing business at No. 97 First street, was dissolved this day, February 24th, by mutual consent, and W. L. Meek will carry on the business and is authorized to collect all debts against the firm of MEEK & ARMSTRONG. mh1 6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of R. WORMSER & CO. is this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. WM. FRANK, at the old stand. The business of said firm will be collected by either partner at the old place.
E. WORMSER.
WM. FRANK.
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1866. mh1 3t

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the name of H. OPPENHEIMER & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent, J. Klee & Bro. withdrawing from the firm. The business will be carried on under the name of H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866. mh1 3t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 257 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street.

R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ja23-3m No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
ja18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec26-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and
Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS RIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited. fbd

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS.
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, Ja15-52i NO. 88 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL,
No. 128 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

USEFUL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—CATLIN & FREESE'S improved
FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.
The best preparation yet discovered for Repairing all kinds of articles, such as Glass, China, Crockery, Alabaster, Pearls, Ivory, Furniture, Leather, Marble, &c.
J. G. MATTERN, Druggist,
ja18-3mecd Smithfield and Third sts., Pittsburgh, Agents.

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!
The "Odonto" has not its equal for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and purifying the Breath. It imparts a beautiful pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, not given by any other dentifrice. R. R. SELLERS & Co., Agents,
dw-3m-eod Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

HASHEESH CANDY.
HASHEESH CANDY,
HASHEESH CANDY.
THE GENUINE
SYLVAN ORIENT HASHEESH CANDY
In any quantity, wholesale or retail, by
M'CLARAN & M'KENNAN,
feb1-2weod Market street,

AMUSEMENTS.

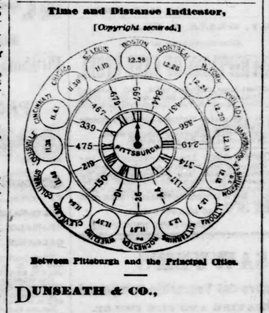
OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss Annie Ezelle
Farewell benefit and last appearance of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 2d, will be presented LOST IN PITTSBURGH, and MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon, LOST IN PITTSBURGH. Admission 25 cents.
Saturday Evening, JUDITH OF GENEVA; OR THE CONVICT COUNTESS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Engagement of the Young, Gifted
AND
THE MAGNIFICENT
HELEN WESTERN,
MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.
mh1-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a exclusive use of the same. fe26-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
W. H. HENNEGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS,
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.
We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade. fe26-3m

Time and Distance Indicator,
[Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a very large and fine selection of Musical Boxes—from one to ten tunes—varying in price from
$3 50 TO $325 00.
Among them is one which is finer than anything ever brought to this city. It has the
Celestial Voice Accompaniment
fe27

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1866.
The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) of March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company in their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until 21st day of March thereafter. F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe26 td Secretary.

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT.....President.
HENRY M. LONG.....Secretary and Treasurer.
Works in Temperanceville,
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER,"
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels suitable for HOME USE or EXPORT.
Orders solicited.

DIRECTORS:		
John Watt,	C. B. Herron,	Robt. Wallace,
Robert Lea,	H. M. Curtis,	D. W. C. Carroll,
George Black,	C. L. Caldwell,	J. W. Forter.

ja27-3m

CAUSTIC SODA,
SODA ASH,
AQUA AMMONIA,
At the lowest market rates, for sale by
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way
ja22-2w—fe6-tf

PYRITES.
The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.,
WILL BUY
Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron
AT A GOOD PRICE.
PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.
dec15-3m Office corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

SPLENDID GIFTS.
Elegant Presents.
Having on hand an immense number of Photographs of the leading Union Generals—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, &c., purchased for the Army, and being in the midst of a disloyal community, among whom there is no sale for this class of goods, we offer to the people of the loyal North the following splendid chance: Any person sending 25 cents for a Photograph, will have a chance in the drawing of ten splendid prizes, consisting of Watches, Chains, Seals, Silk Dress es, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., &c. Liberal inducements offered to persons getting up clubs. A. TELLEZ & CO.,
fe26-5t Louisville, Ky.

A "WORD TO THE WISE"
IS SUFFICIENT.
Many already regret that they did not invest in
"Powers' Perpetual Broom"
When their own counties could be had at FIRST COST Some were now paying THREE PRICES for territory. I shall soon sell out
"WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS,"
And go farther East.
THE BROOM
IS A "DECIDED SUCCESS," and those wishing a light and lucrative business will do well to call AT ONCE. State and county rights for sale.
J. N. WHIDDEN,
mh1 No. 70 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET
ARRIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS:
HAIR COILS,
HAIR ROLLS,
CURLED NETS,
GOLD AND SILVER CORD,
GOLD AND SILVER TASSELS,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS,
POINT APLIQUE COLLARS,
REAL POINT LACE AND EDGINGS,
POINT APLIQUE LACE AND EDGINGS,
REAL POINT AND POINT APLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
In Great Variety.
N. B. WINTER GOODS closing out at greatly reduced prices.
F. H. EATON,
(Successor to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,)
mh1-eod 17 FIFTH STREET.

ROSIN AND TAR.
500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap Makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. BATCHELDER,
ja9 19 Irwin street.

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 59 WOOD STREET.
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. C. LOOMIS, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.
THEODORE WOOD, Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. F. STEVENSON, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN	WM. STEVENSON
R. C. LOOMIS,	W. S. HAVEN,
J. O'NEILL,	J. F. DRAVO.
fe22 tf	T. J. CRAIG.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS. 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk,
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office, 190 WATER, AND 188 FRONT
Branch House, 178 NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago, Ills.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1846.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Tool Cast Steel
Spring, Plow, Slitter and Saw Steel, Railroad Cr Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Shaft Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 82 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja2-3m

JOSEPH PENNOCK. ROBERT C. TOTTEN.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart)
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machine, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Walking Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Belle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting of Rolling Mill Machinery. Also, Engines and Boilers purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja31-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
se20 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.
ja31-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sucker Rods, Wrenches, Drills, Reamers, Patrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
fe17 P. O. Box 1185.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK
ERSKINE HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Particular attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO.,
ja24-3m Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. fe8-3m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES.
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny city.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Center shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. dec4-tf

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagons carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Railroad and coal Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes. Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works, corner Marshall street and Allegheny avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. ja30-2m
COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins.
Office and warerooom corner Market and Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price.)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grain Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitting, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order.

CONTINENTAL
MACHINE WORKS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.,
Machinists and manufacturers of their improved patent
Boring Tools for Oil Wells,
Jack Screws,
Housen Screws,
Timber Wheel Screws,
Water Tweyers, &c.
Bridge and other Bolts, all sizes, and Machine Jobbing of all kinds done promptly to order. [dec30-3m

MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL
PLOW COMPANY,
Rochester, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL THE VARIETIES
STEEL AND CAST IRON
PLOWS.
W. A. RODGERS, PRESIDENT.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, TREASURER.
C. M. FRENCH, SUPERINTENDENT.
fe15-3m

HENRY MOSELEY.....CHAS. RAHM....SAMUEL DICKEY.
VULCAN
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY
MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.
Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Rolling Mill Castings, both light and heavy, Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.
Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses. fe16-1y

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
HOOP BAND and WAGON BOX IRON,
EAGLE BRAND HORSE SHOE IRON,
PLATE and SHEET IRON,
REAPER BAR IRON,
FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 112 Water and 105 Front street Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec25-3m

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-fued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE REDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING BO PANS CONDENSERS, PITMEN DOORS, GASOMETERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. dec2-3m

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
And Juniata Bloom.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON,
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. dec20-3m

J. C. GABLER & CO.,
(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
Will remove to 64 First street, on April 1st. ja23 3m

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts., MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe15-3m

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIO

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

RECOVERING.—John S. Cosgrave, Esq., who has been dangerously ill for some days past, is recovering, and is supposed to be out of danger.

A GOOD CHANCE.—See advertisement of "Partnership Wanted," under the head of "Wants."

BEING REPAINTED.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in repainting the woodwork of the new Market House in Allegheny. The City Hall and Postoffice will not be overlooked.

THE BREWERY.—Workmen will commence soon to rebuild that portion of the Pittsburgh Brewery situated on Duquesne Way, which caved in some weeks ago, the debris being all removed.

THE Neumann Literary Society of Pittsburgh, has made the following donations:

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....$100
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum.....55
Sisters of Charity, Lawrenceville.....55
German Catholic Charen, Sharpsburg.....55

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—A remonstrance against the passage of the new liquor law, fifteen feet in length, which was presented to the Allegheny Temperance League on Tuesday evening last, by citizens of Manchester, was forwarded to Harrisburg yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO A FERRY BOAT.—On Wednesday evening the steam tug "Alex. Chambers" ran into a ferry boat on the Monongahela river, in the vicinity of the Point. The tug was backing over in the river, when she struck the forward ladies' cabin of the ferry boat, which was passing at the time, smashing in one side of the cabin, and following the timbers to the bow. Fortunately no person was injured. The loss is slight.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS MISSING.—Mr. Geo. Young who was lost by the burning of the steamer Winchester, on Friday morning of last week, left his home in Rochester, on the previous Monday, taking with him a five hundred dollar greenback. As the note was not found on his boy, his friends think that he may have left it in this city, or deposited it in one of our banks. If any person can give information concerning the money, they would confer a favor upon Mr. Young's family by calling upon Mr. Andrew Achley, on Water street.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning the ventilan blind factory of Mr. John A. Brown, on Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House, was burglariously entered, and a large amount of blinds and trimmings carried away. The thieves effected an entrance through a window in the rear of the building, and conducted their operations so quietly as not to awaken the attention of the night watch. Information of the robbery was made at the Mayor's office yesterday, but no arrests have yet been made.

THE BROWNING ASSOCIATION.—This evening, the Browning Association, a literary organization composed of pupils attending the Pittsburgh Female Seminary, will repeat the chaste and elegant entertainment given in the seminary chapel last week. The affair gave such universal satisfaction, that the managers have no alternative but to consent to a general desire for its repetition. The programme embraces vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, recitations, dialogues, etc., of the most pleasing and entertaining character. The chapel will doubtless again be crowded as on the occasion of the first exhibition, by the *elite* of Pittsburgh.

THE ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.—We made brief mention yesterday of an accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in Manchester, and the refusal of the injured man to give his name. It appears that while walking along the track, near Manchester, he was knocked down by an engine and badly injured. One foot was nearly severed from the leg, rendering amputation necessary, and he also injured seriously about the head and body. He was taken to the Fed ral street station, the injuries were attended to, and from thence he was removed to Passavant's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The man's name has been ascertained to be Rafferty, a resident of Anderson street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny.

FENIAN MEETING AT WOOD'S RUN.—Last evening a large and enthusiastic Fénian demonstration took place at Wood's Run. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Connor, who nominated Stephen Toumey for presiding officer. The latter gentleman, on taking the chair, briefly returned thanks. The object of the meeting was then stated to be *to entertain*, and forty-four friends of the cause of Irish independence were enrolled and initiated by Chairman Toumey, assisted by Captain C. G. Nolan and Lieut. Connolly. The following officers were then unanimously elected: Centre, Martin Byrnes; Secretary, Hugh O'Neil; Treasurer, Richard Lannigan; Chairman of the Safety Committee, Daniel Cullen. After the organization of a military order, the meeting adjourned.

BEFORE MAYOR MCCARTHY.—Dr. West, proprietor of a livery stable on Smithfield street, appeared before the Mayor yesterday morning, and entered a complaint against Mrs. Sarah Gordon, wife of Frank Gordon, who is now in jail awaiting trial for burglary, charging her with malicious mischief. It appears that on the previous day Mrs. Gordon hired a horse and buggy from the Doctor, promising to bring it back in the evening. She failed to do so, however, return until yesterday evening, when the buggy was discovered to be broken, and the horse badly used up. Mrs. Gordon states that the disaster was occasioned by an accident, while the Doctor insists that it was the result of carelessness. Her Counsel, Mr. Cutler, entered bail for her appearance this morning at ten o'clock, for a hearing.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE ARSENAL.—Some time ago the commanding officer at the Arsenal in Lawrenceville, applied to the Secretary of War to procure a steam fire engine for use at the Arsenal. The one which was there at the time of the application was one of the old fashioned "hand pumpers," and was almost worn out. Owing to the great danger of fire in the Arsenal grounds, the old engine was proclaimed unfit for service—hence the application for a new one. A few days ago the order was received in the shape of a splendid new steamer of the latest style, and similar to those used in the city. The steamer has great force, and throws a stream of water a great distance. It is not only to be used in the Arsenal grounds, but should a fire occur in the borough it will be on hand, if necessary.

GAS AND WATER WORKS FOR LAWRENCEVILLE.—The citizens of the borough of Lawrenceville have petitioned the Legislature for the incorporation of a company for the erection of Gas and Water Works in the borough. About two weeks ago petitions were circulated through the borough, which were signed by most of the citizens. The intention is to have the gas and water works connected with each other, so that the pipes on both works may run along side of each other in one gutter, and the whole be under the auspices of one joint stock company. Before the adoption of the whole Citizens' Passenger Railway stables the general subject was for the erection of Gas works, but since the fire water works seem to be more in favor, owing to the vast number of frame dwellings in the borough, and the consequent danger of fire. We are informed that the petition has been forwarded to the Legislature with every prospect of its passage. These works have been long needed in Lawrenceville, and it is hoped that the Legislature will speedily grant the prayer of the petitioners.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, March 1, P. M.

There is a more buoyant tone in the money and stock market within a few days. It is attributed in a great degree to the probable defeat of the Morrill bill, and the substitution of the one introduced by Mr. Stevens, which embodies more practical provisions, and will be more consistent with the status of financial affairs generally. This substitute bill limits the sale of new bonds to par, but to facilitate their disposition, authorizes their exchange for lawful money. Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, or other representative of value authorized by Congress, with the express stipulation that the proceeds thereof shall be used only for retiring treasury notes and other interest bearing obligations. It gives no authority to fund greenbacks, or to increase the public debt in any way. Eight hundred and thir y mi.lions of dollars in the 7-30 bonds are included in the Treasury notes referred to above. These notes are due in 1867 and 1868. The three years compound interest notes amount to 186 millions; the temporary loan is 115 millions, the certificates of indebtedness amount to 61 millions, and su to 14 millions—making the total indebtedness, bearing in. terest in currency, 1,200 millions of dollars, which will come under the operation of the new loan bill, if it shall be enacted by Congress. The progress of this substitute will be watched with some anxiety, and will probably find most favor with those who oppose any construction of the currency, as it gives no authority to *fund greenbacks*. This is in opposition to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury to so shape his course as to early resume specie payments. The natural effect of this new movement is to lighten up the money market, as with the division of the sentiment of Congress, by several projects, the less certainty is there of the adoption of any restrictive policy. Apprehension of this source is gradually dying out, and a more hopeful feeling is taking possession of the public mind, and especially of all those interested in speculative pursuits, which includes all parties holding stock securities, the product of labor, or those who are engaged in producing the necessaries of life. Consequent prospect holds, we may naturally look for a continuance of the present cheerful tone of the stock market. The very dread of the contraction policy foreshadowed by the secretary's Fort Wayne speech, has hung like an incubus over the business of the country, and almost stopped the wheels of trade. Now that this policy is in a measure repressed in the House, we may look for a revival of the spring trade forthwith. The delay in the opening of the spring business necessarily caused much restlessness, but as prices have been pretty well supported all along on a quiet market, purchasers cannot now expect any lower figures.

—The New York Petroleum Board is reported to have been very active to-day, chiefly in Pithole and United States, both sold at which advanced. The transactions in the former were mostly buyer's options at thirty days, and the price ranged from $5 50 to $6 90, at both Boards. United States sold in the forenoon at $17 10, and in the afternoon at $17 20 to $17 30. Rynd Farm is again showing some signs of activity; sales were made at 60 cents, buyers thirty days. Benenhoff continues firm at $15 25. Excelsior declined to $1 15, and Oil Creek was heavy at $5. There is very little intrinsic value in either of the last two named stocks, but Oil Creek has been run up by a clique who bought in most of the stock at a very low price and having taken some heavy short sales at about $2 50 to $3, are keeping up the price, it is said, until they are covered. It is, in short, a regular "corner."

The following statistics, touching the cost, receipts and expenses of our passenger railways, are taken from the report of the Auditor General, in relation to the railroads of the State, now before the Legislature:

CITIZENS.—Authorized capital $200,000; $100,000 paid in; $66,618 15 floating debt, consisting of horses and equipments, $188,024 24; length of road, 5½ miles; buildings, &c., depots and stables, horses, 123; value of real estate held, $94,595 36; passengers carried during the year, 1,248,641; expenses, $79,524 66; receipts, $114,577 81; number killed, 2; injured, 3.

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER.—Authorized capital, $1,000,000; $500,000 paid in; floating and funded debt, $58 15s; cost of road, $98,383 26; length of road, 3¾ miles; number of buildings, 2; depots, 1; cars, 25; horses, 124; value of real estate, $10,000; number of passengers, 1,800,000; expenses, $86,952 57; receipts, $96,796 07; other sources, $1,000; killed and injured, none.

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM.—Capital $50 K $100,000; $64 000 paid in; floating and funded debt, Cost of road, $88,140 64; length of road, 2 6-10 miles; buildings, 5; depots, 1; cars, 4; horses, 20; value of real estate, $10,524 22, 1,176,615 passengers, expenses, $52 81; receipts, $67,086 31; two persons killed and two injured.

The expenses of these companies for the past four years have been as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Citizens	$67,336 38	$62,062 04	$63,342 04	$79,524 66
P., A. & M		42,022 85	54,558 44	86,952 57
P. & B	21,111 84	26,341 91	44,696 09	52,762 21

The receipts were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Citizens	$64,999 83	$69,077 82	$100,380 81	$114,721 76
P., A & M		49,859 16	67,983 31	96,796 07
P. & B	29,439 56	40,525 82	58,003 86	67,040 37

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

Trade continue to improve slowly. Still there is an absence of that activity that on former occasions prevailed at this season of the year. The weather continues very pleasant, and we have every prospect of a good fine growing weather. Our rivers are in fine navigable order to all points. Trade on the Allegheny was brisk: the boats have all departed for the oil regions. The first oil was due last night, per the steamers Peerless and Belle. They are announced for a return trip this afternoon. The departures on the other river were for Parkersburg, Leni Leoti; for Wheeling, Viola, and Nora for Cincinnati, with all the freight she could manage. The Julia No. 2 came in from Zanesville on time with a good trip. She will return to that port on Saturday at 4 P. M. The handsome packet Emma No 3 is loading for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Armenia is loading for New Orleans, and the Yorktown for Nashville. Below will be found the sales which came under our notice:

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair local demand. The rates, however, have undergone no alteration since the resumption of navigation. The receipts have increased and so has the export demand, particularly for the Allegheny Valley regions. Among the sales we have the following: Extra, $10 00@10 25 brands choice or fancy at $10 50 at depot; 60 barrels do store. $10 00@10 25; 100 barrels do at $10 50 from depot; $10 00. Spring Wheat Flour sold at a variety of prices ranging from $8 12½ to $9 00@9 50. The stock at the principal points reach 160 barrels. The market contains a fair supply.

GRAIN—Prices for most descriptions have been irregular and uncertain. The supply in most cases was fair, and the demand, which has caused a dull market. Oats—Sales 650 bushels from store at 46c; sales 1,000 bushels on the track at 44c. Barley—Prices were unsettled; sales 1 car Spring at depot at 70c; 1 do. Fall, 90. Corn attracted but little attention. From store 1,000 bushels were the only sales—72c; from track, Rye—Held firm, with a moderate demand; sales 60 bushels at $1 05.

FEED—The market was inactive. Sales of 5 tons shipstuff at $30 per ton at depot.

POTATOES—We continue to notice a steady market, a fair demand for the various descriptions. Sales of two cars, in bulk, at 60c per bushel. Another was received in the shape of a splendid new steamer of the latest style, and similar to those used in the city. The steamer has great force, and throws a stream of water a great distance. It is not only to be used in the arsenal grounds, but should a fire occur in the borough it will be on hand, if necessary.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 1, 1866.

CATTLE—The market was well supplied during the past three days, the supply being in excess of last week, which caused prices to rule dull, with more sellers than buyers. Eastern buyers appear to have absented themself vos, hence the principle sales were in a retail way for local purposes. The amount shipped East was limited. Prices were governed altogether by quality. The highest figures obtained were 7@7½c; the lowest 4½@5c, whilst low grades were not wanted. The Cattle markets East and West rule dull; whilst ours was no exception.

SHEEP—Market dull. Buyers were scarce, whilst those at hand manifested no disposition to purchase to any extent. The extreme rates were 5½@6c ₱ lb, whilst the majority of sales were at the lower figure.

HOGS—Dull. The packing season being over, the demand was for small lots to meet the wants of the retail trade. The sales made were at prices ranging from 9, 9¾@10¼c. The latter figures were for heavy sizes.

SALES IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Merrick & Dewd, sold 45 head fair to prime. at $6 00 @7 25 ₱ cwt.

Wm. Rels & Co. sold 65 head Illinois stock, at $4 50@6 75.

J. Smith sold 20 head Indiana stock, at $5 00 ₱ head.

Alpaitare, sold 10 head, at $60 00 ₱ head.

Richards & Eckert, sold 11 head, a fair article, at $6 00@7 00 ₱ cwt.

Huss sold 21 head, at $6 00 ₱ cwt.

Stroup sold 26 head at $5 56.

Neely sold 22 head choice cattle, at $6 87 ₱ cwt.

Crouse & Haus sold 43 head, at $5 00@7 25.

Myers & Bro. sold 66 head altogether, at $5 00@7 50 ₱ cwt.

Rotchilds & Co. sold 34 head, at $6 50@6 25.

Marks & Trauerman sold 100 head, at $5 50@7 50 ₱ cwt.

Morgan & Malcolm sold 49 head, at $6 00@7 25.

Crawford sold 15 head common stock, at $4 87 ₱ cwt.

Greenwald & Kuhn sold 72 head, at $6 50@6 75 ₱ cwt.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, March 1, 1866.

The past week was decidedly one of the dullest ever experienced at these yards. Dealers manifested no disposition to speculate, hence the sales were few and far between. Prices as regards prices of cattle no change was perceptible. A universal dullness seems to have charge of the market at present. The entire sales only reached 249 head. The lowest price being $4 80 per hundred; the highest, $6 37. The exports East were, to Baltimore, 295 head; Philadelphia, 140; New York, 320; total shipments, 955 head. One lot of 28 head Highland county, Ohio, cattle was offered. They were an extra lot and remained unsold—$8 20 was offered.

HOGS.—The transactions were of a limited description, buyers were not disposed to take hold. The packing season being over, the sales were confined to small parcels; the entire sales only reaching 1,688 head. The rates were ₱ 100 lbs $5 00@5 75, being extreme. The shipments East were, to New York, 3,360; to Philadelphia, 800. Total, 3,810

SHEEP—The market was very dull. Prices have declined since our last. The current rates were $4 00 ₱ cwt to $6 50, being extreme. The week's sales amounted to 2,379 head. The exports East were 257 head.

HORSES—The weeks exports were 267 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Dungeon	Cox	14	19,100	$5 00
Hall	Hines	18	18,275	5 00
Smith	Mayne	13	16,800	4 50
Southward	McArdal	34	43,625	5 00
Stevenson	McAuley	30	41,975	5 00
Smith & Co	Smith	18	18,900	5 00
Huff	Grenwald	17	19,550	5 25
Worlman	Rotchilds	17	19,475	5 50
Bibley	Hall	18	19,475	5 25
Richey	Silber	18	19,475	5 25

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Marton	Landis	10	1,760	9 50
Timmons	Hodges & Co	327	57,575	10 00
Robinson	Lamb & Co	259	76,000	15 50
Lamb & Co	Hodges & Co	38	24,200	10 00
Huff	Leeds	68	11,200	9 25
Laferty	Hodges & Co	54	14,850	10 25
Wilson	Hodges & Co	47	8,460	10 00
Robinson	Hodges & Co	78	14,325	10 00
Harris	Hodges & Co	108	19,440	10 00
Robertson	Tazle	122	23,925	9 80
Hemphill	Holmes & Bash	36	10,000	10 00
Bugg	Logan	92	24,200	10 00
Malcolm	Holmes & H	83	24,000	9 50
Finkbone	Holmes & H	56	138 550	9 75
Anderson	Leeds	62	12,025	9 75
Timmons	Leeds	116	20,900	10 12

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Shoemaker	Bowing	155	18,600	4 00
Tricker	Shafer	233	27,800	4 40
Kirkpatrick	Leeds	100	12,000	4 00
Son-hand	Downing	172	15,350	4 00
Kirkpatrick	Downing	99	10,100	4 25
Mitchell	Leeds	74	6,975	4 75
Swigart	Leeds	74	6,975	4 75
McCarmel	Hasser	306	31,900	6 00
Lawrence	Dilbrick	102	9,600	6 00
Tompson	Dilbrick	182	19,225	6 00
Kensey	Dilbrick	142	13,725	5 75
Tipton	Hasser	81	8,100	6 00
Holmes & H	McGarvey	334	27,825	4 50
Smith	Ryale	67	6,700	4 00
Barton	Logan	162	16,875	5 65
Logan	Bendle	60	6,825	5 00
Tompson	Hasser	136	14,350	6 00
Campbell	Hasser	214	20,350	6 00
Anderson	Leeds	81	6,700	4 40
Hyle	Holmes	168	15,400	6 00

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Sales: Nicholas, 46; Maple Shade, 1; Big Mount, 1½; Dalzell, 1¾; Caldwell, 81; McClintock, 1¾; Excelsior, ⅞; Oil Creek and Union, 1¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny, ⅞; Sugar Creek, 4; Eldorado, ⅝; Mingo, 1⅝; Junction, ⅝; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ⅝; Ocean, 14½; Mahanoy, ⅝.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1866.

The volume of business transacted to-day was much lighter than on yesterday, and prices of nearly all descriptions rule lower and weak.

FLOUR—Quiet, steady and firm at yesterday's quotations. $6 12½@7 50 for common to choice spring extras.

WHEAT—Less active, at $1 23½@1 23¾ for No. 1 spring, closing at $1 23@1 23¼.

CORN—Quiet and steady at a decline of ½c per bush. Sales at 70c for rejected, 69½@69¾c offered for No. 1, afloat, for delivery last half of April, but dealers are asking more.

OATS—Were extremely dull, and fully ½c lower, selling at 39½@39¾c for No. 1, closing weak at the inside figures.

RYE—Held firm, with a moderate demand; sales trifling at 80@81c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Neglected.

PORK—More active, but unchanged; sales of timothy at $1 00@1 13; clover dull at $6 25@7 10, as to quality.

HOGS—Scarce, and held firmly, with trifling sales at $7 25.

PROVISIONS—Unusually dull, buyers insisting on material concessions, which holders are unwilling to grant; $26 50 was asked for mess and $26 00 offered—sales of mess at $26 20, seller March, and, $26 00 at the spot, delivered at Peoria; Short ribbed middles retail packed; Sweet pickled hams, from dressed and slaughtered hogs, nominally green hams, from dressed hogs, 12½c. Lard nominally 16c, but nothing doing.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and in light supply, and yesterday's outside prices not obtainable. The sales range at from $6 50@6 75.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle to-day were 1,250 head, and the entered sales 2,041 head at $5 50@7 00 for prime to choice steers; $5 50@6 25 for fair to good packing and corn, and $4 00@5 25 for common to medium butcher's stock. The market ruled firm and brisk throughout, closing firm at the above range.

LIVE HOGS—The receipts of live hogs were 2,750 head, and the entered sales 4,181 head, at $7 75@7 80 for good to choice lots, and $7 30@7 65 for common to fair packing grades. The market closed firm, with the sales active.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Evening.—Flour firm. Wheat irregular, declined 2c; No. 1 Spring, $1 23½. No. 1 dull. Oats dull. Highwines firm at 22½@23c. Provisions dull; mess pork inactive at $26 50 asked and not offered. Lard dull at 16c; sales of four ribbed middles to a limited extent at 14½. Sweet pickled hams, 17½c. Bulk meats inquired for at 12½c. Live hogs dull; $7 50 to choice; dressed steady, at 11½@11¾. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 15,000 bush.; corn, 5,000 bush.; oats, 3,700 bush.; hogs, 400, dressed. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 15,500 bush.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton firm but not very active at 46½c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull and active, and 5@10c better; the demand is chiefly for mixing, but there is a fair inquiry for the British ports; sales 7,200 bbls at $8 50@9 00 for superfine State; $9 00@9 50 for round hoop Ohio, and $8 80@10 85 for trade brands, the latter rates for choice. Canadian flour is pretty well refined and $7 30 for western. Wheat 1@2c better; there is a fair demand; sales 57,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 40; new No 1 Milwaukee, and $1 79 for very choice do. Corn less active and drooping at 70@76c for unsound mixed western; sales 30,000 bushels at 76c for sound do in store, and 80@85c for badly damaged do; sales quiet at 86@88c inside for prime mixed. Oats—Receipts light; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 58c; sales quiet. Rye—Receipts light; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 98c; heavy at $1 03@$1 07½; for new, closing at $1 12½; cash $1 08@$1 10 for old do, and $1 09@$1 10 for prime. About 3,000 bbls were sold for March, April and May, seller; opening at $1 08@$1 07½; total stock, old and new, March 1st, 1866, 20,183 packages; same date last year 1,866,100; same date 1865, 1,300,000 bush; same date last year 128,231 bush. Beef steady at about previous prices; total stock, old and new, March 1st, 1866, 29,193 packages; same date last month, 30,596 packages, and same date last year, 106,511 packages. Beef Hams quiet at $41 00@42 00. Cut meats firm and at 9½@9¾c for pickled bellies, and 12½@13c for shoulders. Middles dull and nominal at 14½@15c. Lard firmer and more active, at 16½@16¾c for prime steam. Butter quiet at 28@42c for Ohio, and 38@50c for State. Cheese quiet at 16@22c.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: The dry goods market has been unusually active, and prices are largely in excess of the demand, and importers say their stocks are unusually light.

Domestic goods are plenty, without much sales. Buyers hold off and have a few inducements to-day, as only Southern merchants have more goods than they can handle, and many articles in the dry goods can be purchased cheaper than in this city.

Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 27½c; Pepperell E, 27c; Ia B, 26c; Rosy Skirts—Mt Vernon, 37½c; Aspen, 29 to 40 heops, 48 to 72c; 3 inch do, 68c to $1 12. Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 40c; Londale, 36c; Pocasset, 34inch, 36c; Prints—Cocheco, 23c; Pacific, 22½c; Richmond, 21c; Lancaster, 21c; Highlands—Lancaster, 21c; Hartford, 21c; Cambrics—Washington, 22c; Portland, 17c. Silesias—Massapoag, 40c; Indian Orchard, 35c; Brown Drills—Pepperell, 38c; Windsor, 28c; Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 25c; Canton Flannels—Lonsdale, 40c; Yellow, 35c; Salmon Falls, 28c. Ticks—Mathus AA, 50c; Hampden, 45c; Amoskeag York, 40c; Everett, 35c; Denim—York, 30c; Wide Worsted, 75c.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

CINCINNATI.—Market quiet and weak.

BALTIMORE.—Market quiet and weak.

PROVIDENCE.—Trade dull; sixty-four square print goods dull at 14 to 16c—sales small.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money easier to-day, chiefly at the latter rate. Sterling quiet at 108¾@109¼. Gold lower, opening at 136 and closing at 135. Government securities firm. Railroad shares active. Stocks firm: U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons, '62, 103½; do, '64, 102½; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 98½; do registered, 98; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 99¾; do, 2d series, 99¾; do, 3d series, 99¾; Tennessee 6s, '90, 92. New York States 6s, Loan, 1877, 103; New York Central, 96¾. Erie, 73½; and Mississippi certificates, 25½; cumberland preferred, 45½; Quicksilver, 11½; Atlantic Pacific, 10½; Pacific Mail, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 66; Pacific Mail Co., 30; 23; Reading, 96; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 70¾; Illinois Central, 116; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, 98¾; Northwestern, 53¾; do preferred, 58¾; Quincy, 113½; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 35; do preferred 56½.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The following were the prices of New York and Boston Mining Stocks: Copper Falls, 28½; Franklin, 37½; Hancock, 13½; Bay State, 8½.

New York Iron, Nail and Copper Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Iron—There is little doing in Scotch Pig, and we only quote nominally: Gartsherrie, $55 50 ex ship; and 100 tons to arrive, $54 gold. Of American, we notice 600 tons No. 1 at $48 to $50 at Philadelphia. 100 tons old Rails sold at $48, and 250 do Cast and Wrought Scrap, part about $40 to $42, and part $41 cash. A lot of 50 tons Belgian Refined Bar sold from first hands, in private terms. From store, prices are a little easier, and we reduce our quotations of Bar. Sc